IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.1 CHICAGO, July 3.—The first bridge across the Missouri has just been completed, opposite Kansas City. It cost over \$1,000,000, and was built under the supervision of O. Chanute, chief engineer. Seven lines already center at Kansas City, making it the most important railway point west of Chicago. They converge on the low bottom lands above the town, and property in that neighborhood already commands \$5,000 per acre. In the city, the best business lots, 125 feet deep, 1 ring from \$200 to \$200 per front foot. A few menths ago a census was taken by order of the municipal authorities. Under the State laws, if the town had more than 20,000 people, it could make a fresh issue of bonds to aid a much coveted railroad. By a remarkable coincidence, the population proved to be 31,000, and the bonds were issued! I suppose the inhabitants actually number 25,000. The great hills still need a vast amount of grading; and strong jets of water from hose are now cuiting them away just as the hills of California are disemboweled in hydraulic mining.

What shall be the metropolis of the Missouri Valley ? Leavenworth, 30 miles above Kansas City, by no means gives up the old contest. Its site is much better than that of its rival, and its population nearly as large. Within the next twelve months too it will have a bridge across the Missouri, at a cost of \$700,000, under a contract just made with Boomer of Chicago. By the time this work is finished, Leavenworth, with six radiating railways, will have its loins girded anew for the race. Kansas can boast of the best retail trade and the most wealth, but is retarded by the old, slow Missouri element. Leavenworth does the largest wholesale business, and its people are Yankees. At present, Kansas takes the lead, but the final result remains doubtful.

I went 30 miles south to Spring Hill in Johnson County. Where, 10 years ago, one saw only "claim cabins" eight or 10 miles apart, he new finds pleasant houses, farms which command from \$30 to \$50 per acre in cash, and thriving villages which echo the brakeman's cry of "Twenty minutes for breakfast." It is one of the richest regions in the Union. Last Fall new oats in the field sold at 40 cents a bushel, and corn at 50. Now oats bring from 50 to 60 cents, and corn \$1. I saw cottonwood trees only 10 years old 30 feet high, with trunks 12 inches in diameter, and black walnuts and maples of the same age half as large. Farms of a thousand acres are not uncommon. Indeed a corn or wheat field of a hundred acres does not excite the least attention anywhere in Kansas. Between Wyandotte and Lawrence the other day I think our train ran for five miles through one unbroken corn tract.

"Joy's Railroad"-ambitiously named the "Missouri Valley, Fort Scott, and Gulf of Mexico"passes through Johnson County. It is completed for 40 miles south of Kansas City, and within the next year it will be far down toward the Indian Territory. The people on the "Neutral Lands," led by demagogues, present the unprecedented spectacle of a new community fighting a railroad which is coming toward it. They receive no sympathy in Central Kansas. They had no shadow of legal right to settle there, and the policy of the Government, in permitting them to retain their lands at from \$3 50 to \$5 per acre was very liberal.

James F. Joy of Detroit, President of the Michigan Central, is a large owner in the Boston and Albany, New-York Central, Great Western of Canada, Michigan Central, Chicago Burlington and Quincy, and Hannibal and St. Joseph, as well as this new Kansas road. His aim is to secure one unbroken line, of uniform gauge, from Boston to Galveston, Texasa work second only to the Pacific Railway in magnitude and importance.

The Kansas Pacific Company is building its line to

Denver, and laying the foundation for a heavier local traffic than any of our Pacific roads. Already between Kansas City and Junction City, 139 miles, four north and south lines are building across it :-1. "Joy's Road," already completed, 40 miles to Paola.

2. The Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston, now running from Lawrence 22 miles south to Ottawa. 3. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, finished South Branch of the Union Pacific, starting from | promise of enabling us to take the gauge and measure of Junction City south-east toward Emporia and Fort Scott. All open exceedingly rich regions, and will prove invaluable feeders. These are only a few of the new Kansas lines.

Everywhere throughout the State railroads are beginning, and all the counties are issuing bonds to aid them. An enormous immigration is flowing in from the Middle States, New-England, Canada, Germany, and Sweden. As the new settlers are well supplied with money, times are flush. Kansas already contains 400,000 people. No other State in the Union is growing so fast, and none has a fairer future. The old attempts to fasten Slavery upon her through violence will tell upon her political character for all coming time. Not even Massachusetts is more intense in its Republicanism. At the last Presdential election many townships, and one entire populous southern county cast their every vote for Grant and Colfax.

I spent a night among old friends at the beautiful City of Topeka, which now has a population of 5,000. One wing of the new State-House-of Junction City sandstone-will be ready for the Legislature next Winter. It costs only \$300,000, and the rest of the building is not to be completed until the State grows

A good deal of Kansas land is still held in large tracts. Among other heavy proprietors, Thaddeus H. Walker of New-York owns 100,000 acres; - King of Cleveland, 40,000; Col. ,G. W. Veale of Topeka, 17,000, and J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Mass., some 10,000. A million of acres, belonging to the Kansas Pacific Railway, are also in market. They are sold through the National Land Company, an organization subsidiary to the railroad corporation and under the general management of William E. Webb, of Topeka. In his office a huge, shaggy buffalo-head on the wall frowns down upon the visitor. Along this road, in Summer, one may ride for a hundred miles, hardly ever losing sight of the buffaloes; and trains are often compelled to stop for them. The buffalo who tries to butt a locomotive off the track may not be a prudent brute, but the locomotive that don't halt for him is equally rash. For my own part I am a new and therefore a zealous convert to the doctrine of fencing railroadsagainst buffaloes in Kansas, against elephants in India, and against cattle everywhere. Since our experieuce at Laramie I never hear the whistle for "cattle ahead" without a strong desire to be allowed to get out and walk.

Chicago leads all our Eastern cities in availing self of the Pacific Railroad. She has filled California with rumors of her greatness. Everywhere one hears the remark, "I should like to see Chicago; it must be a wonderful city.' Does the atmosphere of Lake Michigan stimulate all who have breathed it to trumpet-tongued admiration? On the way out I a.ked Gen. Sheridan: "How long have you been here!" "Two months." "Have you happened to meet anybody during that time who underestimates Chicago f" "Not I!" he replied, laughingly. "Why I have even begun to blow for it myself!" So say we all of us.

No sooner was the golden spike driven, than in San Francisco, in Sacramento, in the remotest mountain counties of California, appeared Chicago manufacturers, merchants, and drummers. And one can hardly ride from Sacramento to Omaha now without meeting two or three parties of leading Chicago men, on their way to spy out the land and build up its relations with their marvelous young city. Usually these parties have a special sleeping-car and dining-car, chartered for the trip. One which we met was provided with letter-heads, printed for the occasion, in this form:

IN TRANSITU TO THE PACIFIC. { Names of all the party. } -- Miles West of Chicago, vating these close relations the Lake City is laying

broad foundations for future prosperity. Her latest home wonder is an enormous dry goods store. No stranger within her gates is permitted to depart without seeing it. The building-of white marble brought from New-York-is not so deep as Stewart's, but is much more symmetrical and pleasing. It rents for \$50,000 per annum and is crammed with goods from basement to loft. Six stories are devoted to obbing, and one to the retail trade. A steam elevator saves customers from the weariness of climbing stairs. They step into a little saloon, the conductor pulls his rope, and up they go with a bound, or down, with a whisk. In amount of sales, the firm -Field, Leiter & Co.-is the third in its line in the United States, Clailin's and Stewart's being the first and second.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. DEALING WITH VICE.

CAN BROTHELS BE SUPPRESSED ? To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: In a late issue of your paper, under the heading "Dealing with Vice," you justly condemn the "regulation" by law of what, by a cuphemism, is called "social evil." Extermination, not regulation, is what the highest welfare of society demands. The impression is quite general, that, while the evil is to be deeply lamented, it is beyond the reach of any remedies which can be applied by legislation. If it be a question of suppressing all illicit intercourse between the sexes, no doubt the resources of legislation are inadequate to the task. But if the public really desire to suppress that department of it which is by far the most productive of personal degradation, disease, and crime—that which is carried on in brothels, and initiated in concert saloons and dance-houses-I feel quite sure that the means can be had through legislation, whereby such intentions can

be effectually accomplished. If the brothel is owned by the occupant, let the house be forfeited to the State and sold, one half of the net proceeds to be paid to the informer. If the house is eased by the occupant, let the lease be terminated instantly. If, after three days' notice, the owner does not remove the tenant, let a fine of \$5,000 be at once levied on the property, which, if the fine be not immediafely paid by the owner, should be sold at public auction, one-half of the not proceeds, whether of the fine or sale, being paid to the informer. A similar law in relation to dance-houses and concert saloons would effectually apply the ax to the very root of the evil. When complaint is made under oath that there is good reason to believe that any house is used las a brothel, the County Judge, or, in the City of New-York, the City Judge or the Recorder, should be required, within 48 hours after the complaint is filed, to impauel a jury, which, after hearing the testimony, should determine whether the sllegation is true or false. If the owner, in case of an adverse decision of the jury, should appeal therefrom, he should be required to give bonds, with good sureties, for the payment of such costs as may be incurred; and if it is finally determined that he had no just cause for his appeal, he should be compelled to pay treble costs. The siness of public prostitution could not long survive such legislation as this, honestly enforced.

But, I believe, Mr. Editor, that you are perfectly correct in the suggestion that "were our (existing) laws vigorously administered, dens of ill-fame might be nearly driven from our city." Nor is this belief a mere impression; it rests on a basis of proof. However the case may be at present, four years ago there was not, so far as could be ascertained by a careful investigation, a single brothel in the city of Oswego. This result is due to the active exertions of Recorder Harmon, an upright, vigilant, and energetic magistrate, whose study is how to do it, instead of how not to do it, as is too apt to be the case with officers in his position. His success shows that brothels might be rooted out in all our cities, even under our present laws, if those who administer them would use their powers with energy and perseverance. It is not pretended that prostitution is not practiced in Oswego; for it is to a considerable extent; but is not carried on in brothels, which is a great-gain, since it withdraws a powerful temptation from the paths of young men, wherein too many would otherwise be but too ready to go. That the suppression of the "social evil" is devirable, all admit; but how desirable-that is, to what an extent it prevails, how much it costs, and what a frightful source it is of corruption, misery, and crime-few, probably have any adequate conception. In the years 1864 and 1865, the writer, in conjunction with another gentleman, made investigation upon this, among other social questions, in every county in the State. We instituted inquiries in all quarters whence it was thought authentic information might be drawn. We sought it from judges of criminal courts; from sheriffs and their deputies; from the keepers and the inmates of our jails; from county clerks; from district-attorneys; from police justices and police officers; from manufacturers; from canal boatmen; from physifrom Topeka southward, 18 miles to Carbondale, where cians and ministers of the Gospel; in a word, no it reaches the richest coal beds in Kansas. 4. The | source of information was left untried which held out his niarming evil.

What results were yielded by this investigation ! The facts disclosed were sorrowful and distressing in the extreme. A decided conviction was wrought in our minds that, with the exception certainly of not more than a half-dozen counties, the evil was increasing rather than diminishing. It was greater in 1864 than it was in 1863, and still greater in 1865 than in 1864. The proofs of this statement were too full and explicit to permit any doubt of its truth. And this increase was not confined to the cities and villages, but extended into the most secluded portions of our rural districts. We sought to ascertain the number of prostitutes in the State, but found it impossible to make even an approximation thereto. The Commissioners of Police in the City of New-York informed us that there were in that city 599 houses of pros titution known to them, and others in all probability not known. There were 112 houses of assignation, and 72 concert saloons of a disreputable character. The number of girls residing in the brothels known to the police was 2.123. The number of women who were in the habit of frequenting assignation houses was altogether unknown. Including these with the public prostitutes, the waiter-girls at concert saoons, and other classes of loose women, the most experienced members of the police agreed in estimating the total number at about 12,800. In the City of Troy, there were 37 brothels, which sheltered 119 prosti-It was believed by the police that these did not constitute more than one-sixth or one-seventh of the cose women of that city, among whom were many children between 10 and 15 years of age. This last statement will seem meredible to many; but there can be no doubt of its truth in reference not only to Troy, but all other large cities and villages. Our inquiries elsewhere yielded similar results; but I will not pursue the sickening de-

The connection between prostitution and crime is direct, close, potential. More than 50 per cent. of all the criminals in the State are, by their own confession, addicted to habits of lewdness. The proportion of criminal women of this description is much larger than this. Nearly or quite seven-eighths of those conversed with in the common fails of the State admitted that they were prostitutes. The cost of this vice, if the indirect be added to the direct, is enormous, mounting up to scores of millions, but how many we cannot tell. Can these millions be saved ? Can this current of immorality and crime be stayed? We answer, Yes, if the public really desire it. Stringent laws for the suppression of brothels concert saloons, and dance-houses, with summary proceedings under them, will do it; nothing else will. New-York, July 30, 1869.

CHEATING THE FARMERS-AN OLD TRICK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: A confidence man has recently made the tour of Washington County, selling the farmers a patent right for an improved sickle-bar to a mowing "patent right for an improved sickle-bar to a moving machine." He calls himself A. A. Hines, and the contract which he makes with the farmers is to deed to the purchaser the town right to sell the sickle-bar for \$200, taking the farmer's note for that amount, payable to order. On the same paper with the deed he agrees that if the farmer fails to sell the sickle-bars for \$400, he (A. A. Hines) will repurchase the same at the original price when the notes become due—that is, six months from date of contract. Hines then sells the notes at 50 per cent discount to some petty lawyer, and he, of course, collects the whole amount of the note, with interest. "Washington County, July 26. ington County, July 26.

SOURCES OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In view of the fact that so many restless spirits in Texas at an early day congregated, a wag derived the name of that State from a corruption of the concluding line of the following couplet:

When every other land forsakes us, Why here's a land that freely takes us (Texas). So those who hope for an independent criticism on the times" (no pun) and on public morals naturally east "times" (no pun) and on public morals naturally cast anchor in the bay of The Tribune. While doing its "level best" to cleanise the Augean stables of legislative corruption, will The Tribune lend its herculean club also to break down, or at least its columns to expose, a fruitful source of political evil! I refer to the venality of a portion of the Press. An editor who starts a country paper should be as honest as a legislator, advocating measures because they are best for the whole country. When he asks for party support he should be the honest exponent of that party's measures; and if he discovers any imperfections in the party party proper in its practice.

tical operations, or if an unworthy candidate is nominated, his honesty and patriotism should prompt him at once to expose them. In many cases, I am sorry to know, the first thing an editor of a country sheet does is to seek a wealthy patron, and to work thoneeforth not for his country, or even for the sole good of his party, but for his patron. In Pennsylvania one wealthy politician (I do not say what party he belongs to) is well known to have from thirty to lifty presses subsidized in this way. It costs but from \$50 to \$100 for each, and is readily made to pay. Such editors are ever the advocates of rings established by their patrons. Will The Tenbuxe please ventilate this evil Republican.

Republican.

GIVE US GOOD SOUND ENGLISH SCHOLARS.

Meadville, July 27, 1869.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I beg W. S. Colton's pardon, but I think a Collegian's ignorance of good English is a lament-able matter. I have not said that Greek and Latin were unworthy of attention by the student, but I do say, and unworthy of attention by the student, but I do say, and say it again with emphasis, that pure English is the great desideratum of a college course in an English speaking nation. W. S. C. may hold up his hands in holy horror at the proposition, yet I do carnestly urge upon our college authorities to throw overboard Latin and Greek until the third year of the course, and substitute a thorough drill in English orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody. I declare it to be a burning shame that so little attention is paid to this subject by our schools. As to mental discipline, a good English course is as well calculated to secure this object as all the heathen authors combined. W. S. C. says that "any decent scholar can acquire a sufficient knowledge of pure English and all common English branches by the time he is 15 years of age." Indeed! Well, it may be so, but the trouble is to find your "decent scholars." I have known men to spend the best years of their lives in the study of our noble language, with their knowledge by no means complete at thirty. And I have known men to regret that their early education was not more thoroughly English. I detest the phrase "common English." It is an ignoble title to an elegant language. Students treat it accordingly.

"Optional studies," allinded to by W. S. C., are a farce. Very few students take them, and when they do, they labor at a disadvantage. If it were as advantageous for a man to study what he liked, as to study the regular course, do you suppose four-lifths of the young men at college would to themselves for four years to the latter! In the matter of education, we, as a people, are as old fogylsh as our grandmother's first night cap. We are prejudiced against any changes, and are well contented to slide along in the same old rut. It all reminds me of the boy who cried because his mother wanted him to put on a suit of new clothes. "D—d—on't, m—ma'' he hiabbered, "I have got so used to th—these clothes that I don't want no others—deed I d—don't."

J. W. DALLY. Falers say it again with emphasis, that pure English is the great

THE TRIBUNE AND THE IRISH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: An Irishman and a reader of your TRIBUNE-I'm your man! When I left the United States and moved into Jersey a Spring election was raging. It was important that heads should be counted and classiged. My face told my nationality, and of course I must ged. My face told my nationality, and of course I must be a "Dimmocrat." But general rules or guesses must not be trusted in this age of miracles, and the only way the leaders could devise to ascertain my politics was to place a watch at the station to ascertain what paper I purchased, and, wonder of wonders, Patrick (that's me) bought The Thunnel The Alderman who now assesses me, and who is a Democrat, yet gets many Tribune votes, anused me by telling me this story, and I thought it had a laugh for you. Victor Hugo says a laugh is forgetfulness, and that in this hard-worked age forgetfulness is a blessing.

ness is a blessing.
But one story is good till another is told. Roland John-But one story is good till another is told. Roland Johnson, whom you may know as a progressive Quaker, and advance-guard Radical, gives his experience of The Tribune-reading Irish. He found Patrick (that's not no) in his rude cot, away back in the Adirondacks, and, to and behold! Pat was reading your Tribune. Roland was delighted at your furnishing pabulum to Pat; they talked over the question of the bour, Congress vs. Andy, and Roland was horror stricken to hear Pat declare in one breath that he had read The Tribune daily for seven years, and that he thought Andy Johnson the greatest man this country ever produced. Have I not contributed to your people's column two Irish miracles? Paddy. Kee-Tork, July 14, 1809. New-York, July 14, 1869.

FARES ON THE NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAIL. ROAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Much disappointment is felt and some indignation expressed at the high fares which have just been established by this line. It has been currently reported, ever since the road was projected that the single fare to Newark would be 15 cents, and that excursion tickets would be sold for 25 cents, while the rate of commutation would be \$50 per year. As this road was organized at the start as a "People's line," moderate fares were naturally expected. The rates however have been fixed at 30 cents for a single trip, and 35 cents for an excursion ticket, and there is to be no commutation by the year. The Company will sell tickets by the 166 at \$15, which is the minimum rate. These rates are too high for so short a trip, and compare unfavorably with those of some other railroads. To Tremont, a town in Westeheater County on the line of the Harlein Railroad, and exactly the same distance from the New-York depot in Twenty-sixth-st., as Newark is from the foot of Liberty-st., (s) miles) the fare is 15 cents. The South Side Railroad of Long Island, also charges Iscents from Williamsburgh to Jamaica, a distance of about nine miles. New-Jensey. been established by this line. It has been currently re-

WINE-MAKING IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your California correspondent in today's TRIBUNE, writing of wine-making in Prance, refers to the practice the naked women have of going into the winevats up to their waists to stir up the fluid, and thus faciltaking the process of fermentation! I had often heard of such a practice, but was an umbeliever until a late visit which I made to the vineyards on the Rhine and in Champaigne France, where I found the custom was uni-versal, and on referring to authorities I found the state-ment fully confirmed. Writers disagree as to the object of this practice, some claiming that the natural warmth of this practice, some claiming that the natural warmth of the body hastens fermentation, and others asserting that the sirring about and mixing up of the pomace in this way gives the wine "a fuller body," a deeper color, or a superior bouquet.

As it is now estimated that we have already planted in the United States 2,000,000 acres of vineyard, or an area equal to two-fifths of that devoted to vines in France, it is to be hoped that the Fronch mode of making wine will not be introduced into our country—at least till Yankee ingenuity has been exhausted in finding a substitute.

New Exek July 28, 1860.

New-York, July 28, 1869.

THE ST. ATHANASIUS MISSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In the excellent account of our mission, given by you in yesterday's TRIBUNE, there are a few errors which I wish to correct. I am not in charge of the mission; the Rev. H. H. Oberly has that position of the mission; the Rev. H. H. Oberly has that position by the appointment of the Bishop. Mr. W. M. F. Round is the person who has the special charge of the nursery. The Rev. M. Oberly is not a member, as your reporter implies, of the Guild of the Holy Cross. In some other matters of a minor character your reporter has been mistaken in two particulars; he has been very correct viz. In stating our desire to see our friends as visitors at the Mission House, and our setting forth our need of money, which is now imperatively demanded by the wonderful increase of our work during the past week. With many thanks for your kindness in publishing so favorable an account of our mission. I am, yours, truly,

H. B. Barrit, a Friest of the Mission.

St. Athanasius Mission House, No. 58 Ruigers st., N. Y.,
July 31, 1869.

WHY SHOULD THE CHANGE BE MADE!

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Believing that the cause of temperance is identified with the highest public interests, I desire to call the attention of the Board of Police Commissioners can injustice it has committed—unintentional, I believe—in the removal of Officer Patrick Logan from day to night duty—from the Twenty-sixth to the Fourth Precinct. Officer Logan has been a lifelong temperance man, and has devoted his leisure nights to rescuing thousands from a life of shame and crime, after performing his public duties in the daytime to the satisfaction of the public. If he is placed on night duty, his sphere of usefulness to the community will be materially altered, and the cause of intemperance have one vallant soldier less to fight. On behalf of thousands of citizens, I would respectfully call the attention of the Board of Folice to this fact, and ask that full justice be done to a faithful public servant, and the highest interests of the community subserved by placing Officer Logan on day duty.

No. 41 Greenwich-are., July 28, 1869. to an injustice it has committed—unintentional, I believe

No. 41 Greenwich-are., July 28, 1869.

A CURE FOR THE WHOOPING-COUGH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Thousands of children in this city, especially those of German parentage, are suffering from whooping-cough, and I wish to call the public attention to the following simple remedy: To one onnee of the dried leaves of the common chestnut-tree add a quart of boiling water, and when the infusion is cold give a cupful three times a day, the last dose being given when the patient retires. After 24 or 56 hours the patient will be relieved, and then the dose may be administered in smaller quantity. New-York, July 30, 1869.

GO INTO THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: While thousands of women are toiling n the city at starvation prices, the demand for girls to do housework at fair wages in the country, exceeds the supply. I know of several families where the men are obliged to assist in the house, and care for the sick, because they cannot secure the services of women at any price. Won't you please tell the girls who want to work, that there is plenty for them to do in the country, with good air, pleasant homes, and fair pay.

Western Kev-York, July 28, 1869.

Western New-York, July 28, 1869.

New-York, July 31, 1869.

A CASE FOR THE BOARD OF HEALTH. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Will you please call the attention of the Board of Health to the fact that there is a dead dog lying in the street in front of my house, and that it has been there three days. The Inspectors seem to avoid it. Our street is bad enough at any time, for it is only swept about once a mouth.

PARK AVENUE.

New York Inty at 1882.

WHY THIS DELAY! To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sin: This afternoon I received a letter which is postmarked "New-York, July 27, 4 p. m." Now, I This is delightfully characteristic. But in culti- any imperfections in the party partform or in its prac. | would like to ask the Post-Office officials where this letter | structure a large model, 24 feet in length.

was during the whole of the 28th and 29th insts. Three entire days in the delivery of a city letter seems to me altogether too long.

Business Man.

Twenty-fourth-st., July 30, 1869.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In reading the very interesting historical notice of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, in the N. Y. TRIB-UNE of July 23, I could not help observing the omission from the list of rectors, the name of the Rev. Thomas J. Taylor, who began his labors there at Easter, 1863. We have no doubt that this omission was unintentional.

Newark, N. J., July 29, 1869.

J. N. S.

REMINISCENCES OF WALTER SAVAGE

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The last number of All the Year Round contains a most interesting paper on Forster's " Lafe of Walter Savage Landor," evidently from the pen of Charles Dickens, the friend of both the subject and the author of the biography. Landor, it is well known, was the original of Laurence Boythorn in "Bleak House." We select from the article the fellowing graceful and characteristic passages:

We select from the article the following graceful and characteristic passages:

The impression was strong upon the present writer's mind, as on Mr. Forster's, during years of close friendship with the subject of this biography, that his animosities were chiefly referable to the singular inability in him to dissociate other people's ways of thinking from his own. He had, to the last, a ludierous grievance (both Mr. Forster and the writer have often amused themselves with it) against a good-natured nobleman, doubtless perfectly unconscious of having ever given him offense. The offense was, that on the occasion of some dinner party in another nobleman's house, many years before, this innocent lord (then a commoner) had passed in to dinner, through some door, before him, as he himself was about to pass in through that same door with a lady on his arm. Now, Landor was a gentleman of most scrupulous politeness, and in his carriage of himself toward ladies there was a certain mixture of statcliness and deference belonging to quite another time, and, as Mr. Pepys would observe, "mighty pretty to see." If he could by any effort imagine himself committing such a high crime and misdemeanor as that in questions, he could only imagine himself as doing it of a set purpose, under the sting of some vast injury, to inflict a great affront. A deliberately designed affront on the part of another man it therefore remained to the ead of his days. The manner in which, as time went on, he permeated the unfortunate Lord's ancestry with this offense, was whimsically characteristic of Landor. The writer remembers very well when only the individual himself was held responsible in the story for the breach of good breeding; but in another ten years or so its began to appear that his father had always been remarkable for ill manners, and in yet another ten years or so his grandfather developed into quite a prodigy of coarse behavior.

Mr. Boythorn—if he may arain be quoted—said of his adversary, Sir Leicester Dedlock: "That fellow is, and

to appear that his father had always been remarkable for ill manners, and in yet another ten years or so his grandfather developed into quite a prodigy of coarse behavior.

Mr. Boythorn—if he may again be quoted—sald of his adversary, Sir Leicester Dedlock: "That fellow is, and his father was, and his grandfather was, the most stiffnecked, arrogant, imbeelle, pig-headed numb-skull ever, by some inexplicable mistake of Nature, born in any station of life but a walking-stick's!"

The strength of some of Mr. Landor's most captivating kind qualities was traccable to the same source. Knowing how keenly he himself would feel the being at any small social disadvantage, or the being unconsciously placed in any ridiculous light, he was wonderfully considerate of shy people, or of such as might be below the level of his usual conversation, or otherwise out of their element. The writer once observed him in the keenest distress of mind in behalf of a modest young stranger who came into a drawing-room with a glove on his head. An expressive commentary on this sympathetic condition, and on the delicacy with which he advanced to the young stranger's resone, was afterwards furnished by himself at a friendly dinner at Gore House, when it was the most delightful of houses. His dress—say, his cravat or shirt-collar—had become slightly disarranged on a hot evening, and Count D'Orsay laughingly called his attention to the circumstance as we rose from table. Landor became flushed, and greatly agitated: "My dear Count D'Orsay, I thank you 'from my soul for pointing out to me the abominable condition to which I am reduced! If I had entered the drawing-room, and presented myself before Lady Blessington in so absord a light, I would have instantly gone home, put a pistol to my head, and blown my brains out!"

Mr. Forster's book, can fail to see in this his ponsive remembrance of that "studious wilful boy, at once shy and impetuous," who had not many intimacies a countryman whom he met could direct him by a short road to the house where

at Bath, after years of separation, nacwise out introduct this phase of his character.

But a more spiritual, softened, and unselfish aspect of it was to be derived from his respectful belief in happiness which he himself had missed. His marriage had not been a felicitous one—it may be fairly assumed for either side—but no trace of bitterness or distrust concerning other marriages was in his mind. He was never more serene than in the midst of a domestic circle, and was invariably remarkable for a perfectly benignant interest in young couples and young lovers. That, in his was invariably remarkable for a perfectly benigmant terest in young couples and young lovers. That, in I over-fresh fancy, he conceived in this association numerable histories of himself, involving far more it likely events that never happened than Isaac D'Isra ever imagined, is hardly to be doubted; but as to the part of his real history he was mute, or revealed I nobleness in an impulse to be generously just, were on delicate ground, but a slight remembrantless in the writer which can grate nowher Mr. Forster relates how a certain friend, bein Fierence, sent him a leaf from the garden of his house at Fiesole. That friend had first asked him whe should send him home, and he had stipulated for the house at Fiesole. That friend had first asked him what he should send him home, and he had stipulated for this gift—found by Mr. Forster among his papers after his death. The friend, on coming back to England, related to Landor that he had been much embarrassed, on going in search of the leaf, by his driver's suddenly stopping his horses in a narrow lane, and presenting him (the friend) to "La Signora Landora." The lady was walking lane as a bright Hallan Winter day, and the man friend) to "La Signora Landora." The lady was walking alone on a bright italian Winfor day; and the man, having been told to drive to the Villa Landora, inferred that he must be conveying a guest or visitor. "I pulled off my hat," said the friend, "apologized for the coachman's mistake, and drove on. The lady was walking with a rapid and firm step, had bright eyes, a fine fresh color, and looked animated and agreeable." Landor checked off each clause of the description, with a stately nod of more than ready assent, and replied, with all his tremendous energy concentrated into the sentence: "And the Lord forbid that I should do otherwise than declare that she always was agreeable—to every one but me!"

AN INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. The Secretary of the International Industrial Exhibition announces that the Fair will be opened at Buffalo on the 6th of October under the management of the Mechanics' Institute of that city. In his circular, Mr. Swegles says:

The design in this undertaking is to inaugurate a permanent annual series of exhibitions, at which the mechanical art of the United States and Canada, in all its departments, shall be shown upon a large scale, under the most favorable circumstances for studying it comparatively and for subjecting its productions to the most competent criticism and judgment. With this view it is the aim to give the proposed exhibition a character of substantial and superior importance, by imparting the highest value to the medals and diplomas awarded in connection with it, securing the services of the best known mechanics from all parts of the country to act upon its juries, to the end that their verdicts may be generally recognized as authoritative, and worth competing for by manufacturers, inventors, and skilled mechanics. For the establishment of such an annual tribunal and expesition of competitive industries the geographical position of Buffalo is peculiarly favorable. Gonvenient to the Canadas and the whole region of the lakes, with every facility for transportation and travel, by water and rail, from all sides, its situation is the best that can be chosen for an annual meeting at which manufacturers of every class, mechanics of every art, sellers and buyers of all the varied products of skilled labors, may compare their work and open new relations of trade. Observation and imitation lead to invention, and every new in-The design in this undertaking is to inaugurate a perof every class, mechanics of every art, sellers and buyers of all the varied products of skilled labors, may compare their work and open new relations of trade. Observation and imitation lead to invention, and every new invention forms the foundation of further progress; and an exposition of the handicraft of the people would stimulate to new exertion and be the means of diffusing valuable information among those who would profit by it. The exhibition will be held within and upon the grounds adjacent to the Skating Rink in this city—an immense fire-proof building, excellently adapted to the purpose. An area of 50,000 square feet will be available for the exhibition. Steam power will be furnished, and everything necessary for the accommodation of exhibitors. Arrangements have been made with all the railway, steamboat, and express companies, to severally return, freight free, all articles exhibited, the freight on which shall have been paid to Buffalo, provided the same have not changed ownership and are returned before the 15th day of November next. Application has also been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to permit articles from Canada to be bonded and returned free of revenue dues.

The classification of articles on exhibition is divided in seven departments, as follows:—1. Department of Fine Arts and Education; 2. Department of the Dwelling; 3. Department of Dyss and Handleraft; 4. Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy; 5. Department of Engines and Machinery; 6. Department of Intercommunication; 7. Department of Agriculture and Horticulture. Each of the above named departments is divided into seven groups, covering a compilete classification of all articles which may be on exhibition.

Artificial ebony, now used to a considerable extent, is said to be prepared by taking sixty parts of seaweed charcoal, obtained by treating the seaweed for two hours in dilute sulphurle acid, then drying and grinding it, and adding to it ten parts of liquid glue, five grinding it, and adding to it ten parts of liquid clue, five parts gutta percha, and two and a half parts india rubber, the last two dissolved h naphtha; then adding ten parts of coal tar, five parts of pulverized sulphur, two parts pulverized alum, and five parts powdered rosin, and heating the mixture to about 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The imitation substance thus obtained is said to equal ebony in color, hardness, and capability of taking polish, while it can be furnished at a tithe of the cost of the genuine article. gennine article.

Otto Vogel's Submarine Steamship, the plans of which have been approved by the Prussian admiralty, is covered with strong plating, and is entirely below the surface of the sea, with the exception of the deck, which surface of the sea, with the exception of the deck, which is surmounted by a vaulted iron roof of immense strength. Beneath this covering heavy guns are placed, so that the whole greatly resembles a first-rate iron-clad. It is said that beade all the advantages of such men-of-war, the new ship may be entirely submerged, and in this position is so completely under command that it can outweather a storm or attack an enemy with submarine cannon and torpedoes. Vogel is now engaged in constructing a large model, 24 feet in limith. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION-THE RECON-STRUCTED COMMITTEES.

Those of our readers interested in educational matters in Brooklyn will remember that at the last meet-ing of the Board of Education of that city, 15 new members took their seats, and that under pressure of these new members and their sympathizers among those hold-ing over, a reorganization was effected, the old officers, however, being reflected by a small majority. It was however, being reflected by a small majority. It was necessary, also, that the standing committees should be reconstructed, and this labor was placed in the hands of Dr. Thorne, the reflected President, with instructions to furnish each member of the Board with a last of the committees before the next monthly meeting. This meeting takes place this afternoon; the arrangement of the committees was made known yesterday. As considerable interest has been manifested regarding this matter, we give the full list of committees below:

On School Houses-Messrs. Thomas, Maujer, Hall, D. Bergen, Hart, orthup, Hardenburgh.
On Finance-Messrs. Burr, Hunter, Baylls, Hurlbot, Murphy, Wil-Hains, Howe. On School Books-Messra C. P. Smith, Hall, Carroll, Murphy, Pheips, Martin, Carter. On Teachers-Messra. Whitlock, G. P. Bergen, Carroll, Schapps,

On Trachers-Mesers. Wattock, G. F. Berges, Carbon Gaseppe, Riggs.
On Lauc-Mesers. Cadley, McGee, Schapps, Moore, Murtha.
On Supplies-Mesers. Ballingham, Winant. Sprague.
On Libraries-Mesers. Hall, D. Bergen, Marphy, Bellingham, Pield.
On Keening School.—Mesers. Northup, Kinsella, Field, Rhades,
Maujer, Hall, Saydam, Winant. McGee, Broad, Martha, Faron.
On Normal School.—Mesers. Baylis, Whitlock, Rhodes, Hennessey,
Campbell.

On Aormal Scaool.—Messra Bajus, Whiteck, Rhouss, Hennesdy, Campbell.

On Examinations.—Messra Bernett, Barees, Jurgens.

On Rules.—Messra Gill, Dreyer, Williams, Broad, Faron.

On Crederitals.—Messra Hardenburgh, Jurgens, Breyer.

On Warming and Fentilation.—Messra Campbell, Burr, Moore, Bennett, Hunnessey.

On Protestant Orphan Asylum.—Messra Carvoll, Kinsella, Barnes.

On Catwick Charity Foundation.—Messra Hurlbet, McGee, Rows.

On Catwick Charity Foundation.—Messra Hunter, Phelps, Carter.

On Attendance.—Messra Schapps, Surdam, Sprague.

On Printing.—Messra G. P. Bergen, Belliogham, Martin.

School No. 1, corner of Adams and Concord-sts.—Messra. Whitock,

Carroll, Smith, Baylus, Hurlbut.

School No. 2, Forty-sweeth-st., near Third-ave.—D. Bergen, G. P.

No. 2. Forty-seventh-st., near Third-ave.-D. Bergen, G. P. rgan, Whitlock. chool No. 3, Bedford, corner of Jefferson-ave.—Rowe, Campbell,

r.
sol No. 4, Classon, near Flushing-ave.—Schapps, McGee, Phelns.
sol No. 5, Myrtle-ave., corner of Guid-st.—Carroll, Cadley, He ol No. 6, Warren, near Smith-st.—Williams, Faron, Thomas, ol No. 7, York, near Bridge-st.—Thorne, Bellingham, Huribat, ol No. 8, Middagh, between Heary and Hicks-sts.—Baylis, Har aburgh, Moore. School No. 9. Hotler-st., corner of Vauderbilt-ave.-Carter, Smith, School No. 10, Fifteenth-st., near Fourth-ave.-G. P. Bergen, D. Ber-Thomas. hool No. 11, Washington, near Greens-ave.—Hunter, Rhodes, Gill, hool No. 12, Adelphi-st., near Myrtis-ave.—McGee, Rhode

oragne. School No. 13, Degraw, near Hicks-st.—Kinsells, Barnes, Faron. School No. 14, Navy, corner Concord-st.—Bellingham, Smith, Spi School No. 15, corner Powers and State-sts.—Thomas, Wil ool No. 16, Wilson st., near Belford ave. —Burr, Schapps, Field. ool No. 17, North Fifth, corner Fifth st. —Murphy, Winant

r. 201 No. 19, Remeen, near Ewen at .- Manler, Hall, Riggs. 201 No. 19, South Second, corner Tenth at .- Northup, rgens. School No. 20, South Fourth, near Seventh-st. - Meeker, Riggs, Burr. No. 21, McKlibben, near Ewenst.—Winant, Jurgens, Riggs, No. 22, Javast, near Unionave, —Marlin, Broad, Barr, No. 23, Conselves, near Smith: st.—Hall, Manjer, Broad, So. 24, Prospect-st., near Evergreen-are.—Winant, Suydam,

ol No. 25, Walworth at , near Myrtle ave .- Phelps, Northup, Gill. School No. 25 Gates, near Halph-ave.—Field, Mecker, Suydans. School No. 27, Nelson, near Hicks si, —Hurlout, G. P. Bergen, Hart. School No. 23, Herkiner-st, near Halph-are, —Dryer, Hunter, Bennets, School No. 29, corner Columbia and Amity-ats.—Cadley, Hardenburgh,

os, Manjer. Primary No. 2, Norman-ave., near Eckford-st.—Messrs. Broad, Martin, Primary No. 3, North First, near Fourth-st.-Messrs, Manjer, Murphy, Primary No. 4, Tenth, near North Second-st.-Messrs. Northup, No. 5, Gold, near Water st .- Messes Billingham, Smith, rimary No. 6, Eighteenth-st., near Fifth-are.-Mosses. G. P. Bergen. Bergen, Thomas. rimary No. 7, Vanderbilt-ava., batween Park and Myrtle.—Messra. des, McGes. Murtha. rimary No. 3, Prospect-st., near Bridga.—Messra. Thorne, Horibut, Printary No. 9, Warren, near Smith -Mesars. Paron, Williams. Primary No. 10, Bedford-ave., near Putnam.-Messra Campbell. lain. , Martin. ed No. 4, High, near Pearl at.—Mesars. Moore, Harlbut, Hannes-Protestant Orphan Asylum School, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-ave.cears, Huribut, Sprague, Murtha, Catholic Orphan Asylum School for Boys.—Mesors. Carroll, Barnes, urphy. Catholic Orphan Asylum School for Girls, Congress, near Court.st. — Monra Caller, Carroll, Gill. Church Cherity Franklin Asylum School, Herkimer-st., near Albany-are, --Huater, Phelps, Carter.

Coroner Keenan yesterday concluded an inpuest over Mrs. Caroline Herfterheite, who was fatally burned on Friday evening at her residence, No. 264 West Houston-st. The deceased poured some oil on the fire to make it burn rapidly, and the oil ignited and exploded the can, setting fire to her clothing, and burning her so soverely that she died in a few hours. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and recommended the authorities to investigate the quality of the oil soid at present throughout the city. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 22 years... An investigation was also commenced by the same Coroner over Edward Lefere, the French Canadian laborer who was killed on Saturday morning by a train on the Hudson River Railroad, in the cut near the Fort Washington depot. John Doran, the flagman stationed there, testified that a through freight-train passed him at 7 a.m., going down; at about the same time the Albany express train passed up, when he saw deceased and a companion coming through the cut. and. make it burn rapidly, and the oil ignited and exploded

WANTED A SUIT OF CLOTHES. Recently, Detective Joseph Eustace went on a tour through the West. On Saturday morning he returned, and on reaching home found that his family had gone into the country, and the house was locked up. Mr. Enstace then went to the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Arthur Scanlon, in Fifty-eighth st., near Second-ave. While enjoying a bath, he was informed that a young man had just called and said that he had been sent from Washington Market by Mr. Scanlon to procure his best suit of clothes, as he (Scanlon) wished to attend the funeral of the mother of the Rev. Mr. Donnelly, a Catholic priest. Suspecting that the story was untrue, Mr. Eustace hurriedly dressed himself, and confronting the young man, who was attired as a butcher, taxed him with being a thief, and that he had endeavered to obtain the clothes either to pawn or sell. The visitor, who gave his name as James Smith, finally confessed that such was his intention, and that the lack of employment had driven him to this course. He was taken into custody and locked up at Police Headquarters. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Kelly, who committed him to the Tombs to await a trial. into the country, and the house was locked up. Mr. the Tombs to await a trial.

EXCURSION OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.

The 5th Regiment Drum Corps made an excursion to Funk's Union Park yesterday. At 8 a. m. the Corps formed at headquarters, the Metropolitan Rooms, in Hester-st., between Mott and Elizabeth. Passing into Elizabeth-st., they marched through Canal, thence up Elizabeth-st., they marched through Canal, thence up Forsyth to Hester and Bowery, through Broome, Allen, and Houston-sts., into Bowery again, to Cooper Institute, where they took the Third-ave, cars for the scene of the day's enjoyment. The parade attracted a considerable crowd of spectators. The Drum Corps alone consisted of 36 men, under the orders of Drum-Major Charles Brechet; but a detachment of the regiment, commanded by Major Smith, accompanied them. The 12th Regiment Band furnished the music, the regimental band being engaged elsewhere. The 5th Regiment consists wholly or mossly of Germans, and is a fine body of men. The excursionists greatly enjoyed themselves at Fank's, where a large number of people assembled. The merry party broke up in a quiet and orderly manner at a late hour. in a quiet and orderly manner at a late hou

BOGART, THE NAVY-YARD CLERK.

The trial of R. D. Bogart, Paymaster's Clerk in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, for alleged embezzlement of Government funds, will probably come up for trial by Naval Court-Martial at the Navy-Yard on Friday next, Capt, Almain presiding. We are informed that when Bogart was first put on board the receiving-ship Vermont was heavily moned, but that through the exertions of is comisel. Mr. Fine, who visited Washington for the inrpose, the rigor of his confinement was much initigated at his irons were taken off by order of the Secretary of the Navy. It is infimated that on his trial Bogart will be able to produce testimony showing that he is not so guilty as has been supposed, in fact, that other persons higher in position than himself are more seriously im-substitute.

AN OPERATOR IN DIAMOND RINGS.

A young man, fashionably attired, yesterday afternoon called on Isaac Herman, diamond merchant, at No. 19 East Fifteenth-st., and presented an order purporting to come from the establishment of Browne & Porting to come from the establishment of Browne & Spaniding, jewelers, at the cerner of Broadway and Prince-st, requesting that a diamond cluster ring, of a specified weight, be sent by the bearer. Mr. Herman gave the young man two rings, valued at \$500 each, but told him that as he was unacquainted with the signature of the firm, he would prefer that one of his employes should accompany him to their establishment to see that all was right. No objection was made by the stranger, and the pair departed. They got on a University-place car and started down town. After viding a short distance the stranger leaved from the car, and many the stranger.

ward Brondway, made his escape with the rings, although pursued by the clerk. Mr. Herman, on being informed of the flight of the man, reported the case at police head quarters, and a detective was detailed to work up the

ANOTHER "MARY ANN SMITH" CASE. Mary Brogan, 12 years of age, the daughter Mary Brogan, 12 years of age, the daughter of Cathoke parents, has recently disappeared, and her whereabouts cannot be ascertained. She is said to have attended a Protestant Sabbath school, for which offenses she was taken before a priest and soverely reprimanded. She subsequently left her home, but was discovered and brought back, and it is supposed that she has been placed by her parents in the House of the Good Shepherd, in New-York. The case has excited considerable interest in the community, and efforts will be made by the Protestant friends of the girl to discover her whereabouts and to take her from the place of her imprisonment.

BURGLARY IN READE-ST.

On Saturday night burglars entered the store No. 83 Reade-st., and, proceeding from floor to floor, forced open the doors and helped themselves to whatever forced open the doors and helped themselves to whatever took their fancy. From the stock of Sigismund Bernhard they selected \$4,000 worth of kid gloves; from that of Bernhard Sturmann, \$1,200 worth of ready-made clothing, and three pieces of farmers' salin, worth \$125, belonging to Abraham Wolfe. With this plander the thieves departed. The remainder of the stocks of these gentlemen were tumbled about in admirable confusion by the thieves, showing that they must have been in the store a considerable time. erable time.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have adjourned their meetings until October The ambulance for the transportation of disabled horses works admirably, and five more are in course of construction. The services of the vehicle can be obtained at any tion. The services of the vehicle can be obtained at any time during the 24 hours. A van named McGinnis was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Bergh and Mr. Hudson, while in the act of plucking live chickens in an old stable in Greenwich-st. He was taken before Aiderman Moore, and held to answer in the sum of \$200. Mr. Bergh iotends shortly to make a raid on the Williams-burgh carmen, many of whose animals are, it is said, unfit for use from lameness, age and other causes.

WILL OF THE LATE JOHN A. ROEBLING.

The will of the late John A. Roebling bequeaths \$100,000 to Mrs. Roebling, \$100,000 each to the three children, \$30,000 to Charles W. Swan, the business manager of the property; \$15,000 to the Widows' Home in Trenton, and \$15,000 to the Children's Home.

THE COURTS.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF A CHILD.

On Sunday at about 91 p. m. Mary Clark, aged 8 years, was coming from church accompanied by her grand parents. When on the corner of Hudson and Dominick-sts. several men, who had been walking behind them for some distance, suddenly rushed at the child and attempted to force her into a carriage which at that instant drove up. Her screams attracted a crowd of persons, and failing in their object, the kidnappers made their escape. The carriage was stopped and its occupant, a lady, taken into custody. The following facts were clicited at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, where the parties were taken: It appears that the lady in the carriage was Mrs. Clark, who has been divorced from her husband, now living in Dominickst. A competent Court has decided that the child, Mary Clark, should remain with her father, and it was the mother's desire to obtain possession of her daughter which prompted the attempt at kidnapping. As the charge of kidnapping could not be sustained a complaint of disorderly conduct was preferred, but Justice Ledwith disposed of the matter by reprimanding the prisoner. them for some distance, suddenly rushed at the child and

AN ALLEGED DESERTER. On the application of Ferdinando De Luca, the

Italian Consul-General at this port, Francesco di Lieto, a seaman on the Italian bark Feneria Libra, was brought before Commissioner Osborn on a charge of deserting before Commissioner Osborn on a change of the from the bark. It appearing that he had shipped for is months, and had received no pay after serving is months, and had left the ship merely for the purpose of suling to recover his wages, and, furthermore, was entirely willing to return and serve out the other two months, the Commissioner remanded him to the custody of the Marshal, until the Consul-General can be informed of the facts as they really exist. PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Lewis Oldenbuttel, a bartender at No. 120

Greene-st., was brought before Commissioner Osborn, on a charge of having passed eight 25-cent. currency notes on a patron of the saloon. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. After he had been com-mitted he confessed to Assistant District-Attorney Purdy, who conducted the case for the Government, that he had passed the money, but that he had received it from his employer, and, as it was his first offense, he hoped that the Government would not press the case.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE WEIGHMASTER'S The case of A. W. Van Winkle, the Custom-

House Weigher, charged with frauds in relation to his pay tolls, which case is panding before Commissioner Shields, has, by consent of all the parties to it, been adjourned until the 15th of September. The case of Gen. Thomas Egan and Percy B. Spear, who are charged with similar offenses, have been set down for examination today before Commissioner Osborn. Spear gave to 6,000 bail on last Saturday to appear for this examination, and Egan gave the same amount of bail for the same purpose.

PARDON BY THE PRESIDENT.

James Carr, convicted last January in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York of having counterfeit fractional currency in his possession, with intent to pass the same, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor, has been pardoned by President Grant, on the grounds that his character before the alleged commission of this offense was good; that the jury recommended him to mercy, and that District Attorney Pierrepont doubts his guilt and recommended his pardon.

INTERESTING TO GERMAN LIFIGANTS. Dr. Herman Roesing, North German Consul-General in this city, has been empowered by the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, according to a law of the Confederation, legally to take oaths of parties and to hear witnesses in regard to cases pending in North

German Courts.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesternay, before Justice Ledwith, Albert Meyer was committed for the larceny of two black cloth ceats from Isane A. Bach, No. 347 Third-ave... Mary Goedenough, for stealing a quantity of children's clothing from Amelia Brown, was hold to answer... Andrew J. Clark was charged with having passed a worthless check for \$75 upon Loon Gaugain of No. 373 Sixth-ave, for debts incurred, on Saturday last. The check was drawn upon the Buil's Head Bank, and was well executed. The prisoner was remainded to the Station-House.

The August terms of the Court of General

urday last. The check was drawn upon the Bull's Head Bank, and was well executed. The prisoner was remanded to the Station-House.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday before Recorder Hackett. There was a very heavy calendar, comprising one case of rape, two cases of forgery, sixteen cases of intenty, nine cases of burglary, and a number of minor offenses. Robert Forrest plead guilty to the charge of grand larceny from the person of James Hayher, on the evening of the 5th of July last, stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at \$28. Sentenced to four years and six mouths in the Penitentiary... George W. Ball, charged with emberzing small sums of money from his employer at different times, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years... Andrew Bower, charged with stealing a horse and wazon on the 18th of July, sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary... James Burke, charged with the theft of one gold watch and chain, from the person of S. Hinsel, on the afterneon of July 4, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary at hard labor for four years and six months... James Murphy, charged with grand larceny from the person of James Garretty, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months... James Murphy, charged with grand larceny from the person of James Garretty, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months... William Smith, charged with stealing the sum of \$15 from the person of a citizen on the Third-ave, cars, on the 25th of July, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years... Theodore Manson and William Davis were tried before Recorder Hackett on the 18th of June, charged with highway robbery, when the jury could not agree, and the case was put off until the present term. On the 29th of June, while Mr. G. Baidenhoff, an attorney, was entered for the enliptit. On motion of counsel the case was adjourned one week.... George Prickett, charged with the larteny of \$50 from the person of John Merr

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-By Cardozo, SUPREME COURT CHARGESTS

J.—Porter agt, Moore et al.—Referred back to referee.
Rose agt, Rose.—Report confirmed and judgment granted.
Richardson agt, Merrill.—Motion for attachment denied without costs. Wilbur agt, Biddle.—See memoranda for counsel. In the matter of the petition of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.—Ordered granted.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.-The call of the SUPERMS COURT—CHAMBERS,—Into the control in the Manual Calendar will be commenced to day,
MARINE COURT,—Smith agt, Manhattan Hoisting
leinbard, Gallagher agt, Thompson, Turry agt, Lisk, Berser agt,
Leinbard, Gallagher agt, Thompson, Turry agt, Lisk, Berser agt,
Ley Lorser, Copper agt, Turser, Ferguson agt, Anderson, Henry agt, Ley Layor,
In, Carpenter agt, Devine, Solozon agt, Gentil, Heartman agt, Javor,
mith agt, Hilliver, Young agt, Piedler, Lonette agt, Lawrette,
Bethops, Turner agt, Osborn.

t. Hopps, Turner agt. Ostiorn.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People agt. Jo-COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People sandseph Moiser, Thos. Carol, Chas. Wilson, Chuton Smith, Michael Morrow, and George Thompson, burglay: James Gallagher, robberg; Chas. Thompson, obtaining goods under false pretances; Philip Rommel, War. Duffy, Elizabeth Bigher, Margaret Mooney, John Walnee, James Marphy, Cora Lee, Frederick Stans, Lozze Shedair, and Win. Lee, felminas phy, Cora Lee, Frederick Stans, Lozze Shedair, and Win. Lee, felminas assault and battery; John Gapter Definer and Thomas McGonzell, guadasand to the Carolina of the Commission of the Commissio